THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1011.] SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

By virtue of a decree of the county court of Henrico, wherein Ansel Jones is Plaintiff, and David Allen, Executor, of Mary Allen, dec who was Executrix of Royal R. Allen, dec. defendant, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at the courthouse of Henrico county, that being court day, for the purposes in the said decree mentioned,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the said county, containing thirty acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Mary Allen, dec. which said tract of land was sold by the plaintiff to the said Royal R. Allen, dec. in his lifetime.

BEN. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, S. H. C.

June 21st, 1802.

Tobacco for Sale.

AUTHORISED by the Executive to dispose of the PUBLIC TOBACCO for ready money, I shall offer it for sale at Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 3d of July next.

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
Treasurer. (eptdf)

NOTICE.

In the matter of Hez. L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE subscribers being appointed Assignees of the estate and effects of *Wight & Harris*, of Richmond, merchants, bankrupts, all persons indebted to the said *Hez. L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are, or shall be duly authorised by them.

Asher Marx,
Rich'd. Denny,
George Marx, } *Assignees.*

June 21st, 1802. 2w.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Boush,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

11t.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,
BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond,
June 19, 1802.

In the case of Samuel Scott, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE.

THE said Samuel Scott, pursuant to notice heretofore given, having finished his examination and surrender, on the 11th inst. under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against him; the commissioners will again attend at the house of James Austin, in Caira, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, where the creditors of said Bankrupt, who have not yet proved their debts, may attend and prove the same, and those who have, or may prove their debts under said commission, may come forward and assent to or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupt's certificate.

Samuel Anderson,
Edward Cuningham, } *Com'rs.*

une 12, 1802. 3t.

For the purpose of paying a debt due from Robert Watkins to John Brown, and by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by the said Robert Watkins to the subscriber, and recorded in the General Court, will be Sold, for Ready Money, at Public Auction, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on the 30th day of the present month, an improved Half Acre

Lot of Ground,

LYING near the Bason, in the said city of Richmond, formerly belonging to Mr. Charles Copland, and lately occupied by Mrs. Bott.

Anthony Robinson.

June 17, 1802. 3t.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferridge at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 12aw3m

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, two from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

E. W. Rootes,
HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton;
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogshead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in assorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Isle of Wight BACON;
A large and general assortment of SHOES,
AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,
Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, *Plts.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.
1aw8w.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Courthouse, on *Monday, the 12th day of July next*,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Rosse Eldridge now lives on—By the

COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802. [tdf]

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subscription,
THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES
AND
OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,
A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expense will be necessarily incurred, Two Dollars from each subscriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the subscriber. The public are therefore respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it; and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

The Subscriber has

Plaster of Paris,

OF excellent quality for manure, which he will sell on moderate terms, either ground or in the stone.

CARSON HOLIDAY.

Richmond, 14th June, 1802. 4t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the subscriber by William Mead, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, on the premises, for the purpose of discharging a debt due to Thomas Goodwin, Esq. of Fredericksburg, and a debt due to Mr. Joseph Sandidge of Louisa; on Wednesday the 30th day of June next, the

Tract of Land,

WHEREON the said Mead now resides, on Contrary River, in Louisa county, containing 216 acres, more or less, and is adjoining the lands of George and Joseph Boxley, Waller Lewis, William Kimbrough, John Burrass, John Gibson, and Danield Ford.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun. *Trustee.*

Louisa county, 28th May, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK:
Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

FOUND,

ON the 11th inst. a small sum of MONEY. The owner, by describing and paying the expence of advertising, may have it by applying to the Printer hereof.

Richmond, 21st May, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,
—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

THE subscriber will take fifty apprentices, to be employed in the several braches of the manufacture of Arms, at the State Manufactory, near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wish to avail themselves of that art, so valuable and profitable in a country like our's, (where experienced workmen in that line are rarely to be found) now have an opportunity to learn it of the most skilful artists, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about sixteen years of age, will be preferred, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man, of good character, under forty, who may be desirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furnished, and strict attention paid to their instruction and deportment.

John Clarke.

Richmond May 1, 1802. [am]

John Pumfrey,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, such an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and compleat.

Merchants' *Account Books*, of all descriptions, *Record, Sheriffs' Books, &c. &c.* kept constantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and Binding carried on in all its various branches.

IT is earnestly requested that should there yet remain any unsettled claims against the late Co-Partnership of *CURRIE & PUMFREY*, they may be brought in for payment. Those indebted thereto, are also requested to come forward and discharge the balances due by them, as no further indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the estate of *Archibald Currie*, dec. and the creditors, if any there now are, are solicited to make immediate application to the subscriber, in order to a final adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close the business of his administration.

JOHN PUMFREY,
Surviving Partner of *C. & P.*
and Administrator of *Archibald Currie*, dec'd.

Richmond, June 15th, 1802.

N. B. Subscriptions received for publishing the DEBATES of the Virginia Convention. A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE for sale.

AN ADDRESS,
To the people of the United States, on the policy of maintaining a permanent navy.

—By an AMERICAN CITIZEN.—

"If the risk arising from the wars of other nations; if the depredations which belligerent powers are prone to commit on the unprotected commerce of a neutral state; if the spoliations, I speak not, here, of the indignities, to which we have so patiently submitted for more than six years, are to be deprecated, on an extensive view of political economy, when contrasted with the price of commercial security, and I insist that they are, yet more deplorable would be the calamities of a commercial war, to which, without the means of defence, we should be ourselves a party. Let them not be estimated by the events of a period when the world contributed, by the most destructive havoc, to encourage our industry, and the misfortunes of other nations, gave to our seamen, the navigation of the richest commerce. Nor should they be measured by the feeble efforts of the crippled marine of France during the last three years of that period. It had been previously humbled by the naval power of Great-Britain. Her numerous squadrons deterred its shattered remnant from tempting the ocean. It will not be deemed candid by those who differ from me in opinion to estimate them from the transactions of the revolutionary war, mingled, as they then were, with peculiar and complicated misfortunes. Let it be recollected, however, that our population has since progressed more rapidly than our arts: That our tonnage has been trippled; our exports quadrupled. That vast forests have been opened to the light of cultivation by an industry which is cheered by the prospect of distant markets. That the arts which we possess, are intimately connected with and have in some instances grown out of, our foreign commerce, which supplies their basis, or furnishes a demand for their products: That our hardy and enterprising countrymen of the north, have converted the banks of Newfoundland into a mine of wealth, of population, and, if rightly used, a formidable safeguard of independence: That we have, moreover, incurred an immense debt, the price of the political blessings procured by that war, and which all these resources are to discharge. On these fountains of opulence, of enjoyment, of independence, what would be the operation of a commercial war, in which we should oppose our imbecility to the naval strength of a powerful enemy? How are our harbours, our maritime cities, to be defended? Many of our rivers present no other obstacle to a foe, from their mouths to their sources, than the rocks which terminate the navigation.—A fleet of twenty sail properly distributed, would block up every harbour in the United States. Half that number would shut up the Narrows of New-York, the entrance of the sound, the ports of Boston and Charleston, and the mouths of the Delaware and Chesapeake. A single armed ship would intercept every bark that is carried down the Mississippi. A stroke is aimed at our industry, whose paralitic power would be felt through every department of the community. The sinews of labour are withered. The husbandman neglects the harvest-field, his ploughshare rusts in the furrow. The disconsolate mariner beholds the sails of his vessel idly flapping in the wind, or indignantly sees her led away by a rapacious enemy. The fisherman of the north no longer frequents the banks of Newfoundland, or courses the whale in the southern ocean. He turns to the Atlantic, and with hopeless dejection, beholds the avenues of an employment, to which nature had conducted him in childhood, which she had made the honour and support of his maturity, closed up.—The silence of desolation reigns in our cities. Perhaps even the flames of war fill them with the cries of their defenceless inhabitants * Flying from their paternal abode, they curse the wealth which invited the rapacity of their enemy, and their government which surrenders them a hapless prey to his power. Public credit calls in vain upon the empty treasury for the sums destined for the national debt."

* Will such a calamity be deemed impossible, after the recent bombardment of the capital of a brave people by a British squadron? One of the strongest cities in the world!

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well assorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT,
They have also on hand,
THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,
Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 12awam

From the N. E. Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. III.

Having little diſpoſition to contend with phantoms, we certainly ſhould excuſe ourſelves from any animadverſions upon the charge of *Monarchy*, had not our own ſad experience taught us, that no frauds are too palpable, no falſehoods to groſs, no impoſitions too glaring, to be played off with ſucceſs upon a credulous credulity. Of ſuch, a ſtronger example cannot be produced, than the imputation upon the federal government, of an attempt to introduce a monarchy.

The motives of this policy are too obvious to be miſunderſtood. Thoſe who practiſed it, were fully ſenſible that they were touching certain inviſible ſprings, whoſe violation would be felt. They knew, that the people of this country, hardly cool from the conteſt with the Britiſh King, had aſſociated with the idea of monarchy, all the horrid forms of *tyranny*. On this ſubject their ſenſibilities were lively, their prejudices ſtrong. The *ſound* of the *word* was apt to fire their ſpirits, and lead them to ſuſpect a thouſand dangers, where none exiſted.

The operation of the paſſions is ſudden and powerful, the proceſs of the underſtanding ſlow and laborious. Hence the ſucceſs of demagogues, whoſe buſineſs it is to excite the violent action of the *one*, as the ſure means of diſturbing the ſteady operations of the *other*. The mere parrot repetition of the word *monarchy*, has not been without its effect. The fearful images of human calamity have been aſſembled at the ſound. Though the monſter had no diſtinct form, he was, for that reaſon, the more terrible. Imagination inveſted him with unknown powers, and clothed him with horrors, all its own. A ſingle remark, in this place, will ſhow how unworthy the motives were which induced the party to propigate a charge of ſo vague and malignant a nature: It is, that the very exiſtence of thoſe honeſt prejudices and feelings, which they attempted to abuſe, were ſtrong evidences that the danger did not exiſt; and thus their ſucceſs has ſerved only to prove the diſhoneſty of their intentions. But the reaſon it has not been more compleat is, that the actual ſtate of things in the country was ſuch, as preſſed home the conviction, that the accuſation was baſeleſs, and dictated by the worſt motives. Few honeſt minds, therefore, have been the victims of this deluſion, ſo powerfully has it been counteracted by plain and obvious fact. When we proceed one ſtep further, and inquire into the reaſons which have been adduced in ſupport of this charge, we are loſt in the void, and find nothing upon which we can faſten our attention. It has been always made in general terms, never reduced to a ſpecific form, which could be met and anſwered, nor applied directly to any individual, nor ſupported by any colourable pretence. Here then we might reſt, and wait till one plauſible reaſon, drawn from the natural or moral condition of the country, the views, diſpoſitions, genius and habits of the people, the nature and operation of the government, or the hiſtory of ancient or modern nations ſhould be brought forward. We may ſafely challenge them to produce one from either of theſe, or any other ſource, to give the colour of probability to the charge.

Perhaps we may be referred to the ſpeech of Mr. Giles. Be it ſo. It furniſhes a deciſive proof, that neither he or his friends believed, or even dared to make the charge expreſsly and directly. When Mr. Bayard, in his able and eloquent ſpeech on the Judiciary, began his reply to the wandering aſſertions, and wretched inſinuations of Mr. Giles, he made the following remarks upon the ſubject in queſtion: "Whatever impreſſion it might be the intention of the gentleman to make, he does not believe that there exiſts in this country an anti-republican party. He will not venture to aſſert ſuch an opinion on the floor of this houſe. That there may be a few individuals, having a preference for a monarchy, is not improbable: but will the gentleman from Virginia, or any other gentleman, affirm in his place, that there is a party in this country who wiſh to eſtabliſh a monarchy?" Here is a challenge given to the champion of the party, on the floor of congreſs, and in the preſence of the nation, to avow even a *belief*, in what he had attempted to impreſs upon the public mind. No, Mr Giles well knew that if he did do it, he muſt attempt to offer *ſome reaſons*, which would cover him with tenfold diſgrace But where was the *blundering* Mr. Randolph, or the impetuous Mr Davis, at this critical moment? Were they, too, unwilling to hazard their reputation in ſupport of the charge indirectly made by their leader? The caſe muſt indeed have appeared deſperate to theſe gentlemen if they could ſit patiently and hear Mr. Bayard declare, that no one of them believed it, or dared openly to avow it. It is unneceſſary to enlarge upon this proof; it is of a nature not to be gainſayed or reſiſted.

In conſidering the opinions of individuals, relative to the conſtruction of the conſtitution, the diſtribution of powers, or the extent of executive patronage, which have been repreſented as the avenues thro' which a monarchy was to creep, our adverſaries will diſcover no cauſe of complacency or triumph in their own opinions. General Hamilton has been odiouſly repreſented as the advocate of monarchy; Mr. Madiſon as the friend of republicaniſm; but it is a fact, ſays a reſpectable writer, who could not be miſtaken, that the plan propoſed in the convention by Mr. Madiſon, tended more than any other which was propoſed, to concentrate the powers of the government in the hands of the chief magiſtrate of the United States. It is alſo a fact, ſays the ſame writer, that the definitions of the *executive power*, given by the beſt commentators on the conſtitution, before and at the time it was ratified by the ſtates, and eſpecially ſuch definitions as were aſſented to by Chancellor Livingſton, Governor M'Kean, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Charles Pinckney, are now, and at all times have been, the rules of the conſtitution adopted by the federaliſts.

If we turn our attention to the hiſtory of confederated ſtates, ancient and modern, we ſhall find that their uniform tendency has been to "anarchy in the members, rather than tyranny in the head." No inſtance can be found where the powers of a federative republic have been concentrated in the hands of one man, by means of patronage, or legiſlative conſtruction, without force, and with the conſent of a majority of the governed; but many, too many, are at hand, where the rivalſhips, ambitions and jealouſies of the great ſtates, a want of due energy in the head, or the arts of foreign nations, have ſucceeded in impoſing the worſt of tyrannies.

Among ancient confederacies, that of the Grecian republics, aſſociated under the Amphyctionic council, bears in many reſpects the moſt ſtriking analogy to our own. To examine the ſeveral points of compariſon is not at preſent our object; we notice it merely for the purpoſe of illuſtrating the idea, that a federal government is in its nature and operation moſt liable to anarchy. Although this counſel had the power of making war and peace, of carrying into effect whatever they judged neceſſary for the general welfare, of deciding controverſies between the ſeveral members, of admitting new ones; although they had taken an oath to protect the union of the cities, and to puniſh all violations of it; though they were inveſted with the guardianſhip of the religion of the country, the moſt powerful engine in the hands of magiſtrates, and with various other powers, they all proved inadequate to the preſervation of an equal, regular, and ſtable government. The great ſtates ſoon diſcovered a ſpirit of inſubordination, diſſentions ſprung up, diſorders prevailed, and Athens, Lacedemon and Sparta, each in their turn, ruled and tyrannized over their leſs powerful neighbours. "The ſmaller members (ſays one of the firſt men of his age) though entitled by the theory of their ſyſtem, to revolve in equal pride and majeſty around the common centre, became, in fact, ſatellites of the orbs of primary magnitude."

The Achean League, which followed, gives us an example of like jealouſies and diſorders among the members; of the fatal ſucceſs of foreign intrigues, and of a compleat conqueſt and conſequent reduction to ſlavery by the Romans. They ſleep ſoundly in their chains even to this day.

But to come nearer home, will Mr. Jefferſon, or Mr. Madiſon, or Mr. Giles give us an example of what they profeſs ſo much to dread in the hiſtory of the Helvetic or Belgic confederacies? Perhaps it would be thought ungenerous to preſs this ſubject; they are acquainted with its circumſtances, and we leave it to their own reflection.

The obvious reſult of ſuch inquiries, as applicable to our own government, is, that *our* only road to a monarchy, or the abſolute authority of one man, for it will be abſolute, lies through the crimſon fields of democracy and anarchy.

Facilis deſcenſus Averni.

Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

We are already on our way; the ramparts of our national defence are falling down before, the bands of our mutual federation are looſening, the legitimate powers of the government are paſſing into the hands of demagogues, and if there is not ſenſe, ſpirit, and virtue enough in the people to arreſt the progreſs of this fatal ſyſtem, we ſhall either become the ſecondary of ſome *aſſant* orb, or ſplit into factions among ourſelves; ſome military chieftain, more fortunate than his fellows, will erect the ſtandard of deſpotiſm and ſubjugate the reſt.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

INFORMATION TO MARINERS

Whereas, His Majeſty, the King, has been pleaſed to command, that for the guidance of the navigation in the Baltic a light houſe be eſtabliſhed on the north ſide of the iſland Bornholm, be it known

That on due examination as to the moſt convenient place, on which ſuch light may beſt be ſeen by thoſe, who coming as well from the Weſt, as alſo the Eaſt or North, intend to paſs between Bornholm and the coaſt of Sweden, a light-houſe has been erected on the mountain called Steilebierg, ſituated about S. W. on the compaſs, at a diſtance of 1-4th of a Daniſh mile from the moſt northern extremity of Bornholm, and on account of the height of ſaid mountain, the light will be at an elevation of 272 feet above the ſurface of the ſea. Although the light or fire of earth coal notwithſtanding it will be ſurrounded, agreeable to the lateſt improvement, with a building or lanthorn of windows, 14 feet diameter, ſo as to render the flame ſteady, and independent of wind and weather, and its blaze will receive further additional vivacity, as that part of the ſurrounding building or lanthorn, turning towards the land, inaſmuch as the light cannot be ſeen from ſea, is a ſolid wall, the inſide of which has been lined with a plate of poliſhed braſs.

This light is to be kindled for the firſt time on the 21ſt of June, 1802, and from that day henceforth will continue to be ſo during the ſummer ſeaſon (between Eaſter and Michael-maſs) from one hour after ſun ſet until ſun riſe; and during winter, (from Michael-maſs till Eaſter) half an hour after the ſun has ſet till it riſes.

Copenhagen in the Royal Department of Cuſtom, April 6th, 1802.

MALLING.
TRELSIN.
TOODERLUND.
ROSENSTAND COISKE.
OLDENBURG.
STOUD.
KOTNERUP.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From an addreſs to the people of the United States on the policy of maintaining a permanent navy.

—*By an American Citizen.*—

"Americans, extend your protecting arms to the adventurous mariner. Do not, I conjure you, add to the thouſand hidden dangers of the deep, to the howling tempeſt, and the deſert coaſt, the horrors of an Algerine captivity. Had you yourſelves witneſſed the ſcoffs of the infidels and the tortures they inflicted on your countrymen, your cannon would long ſince have thundered on the coaſt of Africa. Told o their ſufferings, your infant navy ſtruggled for life: Faction however ſtifled her early effort and you were content to purchaſe a ſhameful treaty ſtipulating a price for the freedom of American citizens. It is unfortunate, indeed, for republican governments that they are too prone to act from the impulſe of the moment and too ſeldom purſue the moſt important objects with firmneſs. We are plundered by the States of Barbary, and order ſix frigates to be built for the protection of our trade: We buy a treaty and determine to build but three. Could we tell how long this faithleſs people would *think it convenient to* fulfil their contract? Again, our commerce is plundered by the greateſt naval powers of Europe and its chief ſpoiler adds inſult to injury, proudly ſpurns our proffered reconciliation and turns a deaf ear to our remonſtrances.—All parties at length concur in aſcribing theſe outrages and indignities to the ſame cauſe, the want of a navy ſufficiently powerful to protect our rights. And, yet, when it is propoſed to build ſix ſhips of the line, it is urged that they cannot be finiſhed before the preſent hoſtilities are over. Fellow-citizens, theſe hoſtilities will never ceaſe while our imbecility, the lamentable cauſe of them, exiſt. Should the uſurpation of France be limited or cruſhed, France whom, if you remember we once conſidered our natural ally, what may we not apprehend from the unrivalled navy of Britain? Experience has told us, that it is not on national friendſhip; it is not on the ſanction of natural law, it is not on the faith of treaties, however ſolemnly ratified, but on a reſolute determination to defend our rights, that we are to found the hope of ſecurity. When this reſolution is blown about by the gale of faction, when our reſources ceaſe to be confided in, when national honor is decried, and diſgraceful ſubmiſſion recommended, then all that renders dear the ſounds of country, of liberty, of independence is about to vaniſh forever. For when you have proſtrated your national character, when you have tamely ſubmitted to inſults from foreign nations, and refuſed your protection to a large part of the community, where will your calamities terminate? Not in the mere deſtruction of foreign commerce or the miſerable ſlavery of thouſands of your countrymen. True, to be reduced to want is a great national misfortune, and a generous people would feel the ſtrongeſt repugnance at ſo glaring a violation of juſtice; but you will have done even more. You will have humbled the American ſpirit, extinguiſhed the ſacred fire of patriotiſm enkindled by the revolution, and opened an eaſy avenue for deſpotic power.

What maintained the ancient republics; thoſe famous ſeats of ſcience and liberty, whoſe hiſtory is yet an inexhauſtible mine of knowledge; at whoſe very names a ſublime emotion thrills in our veins? It was public ſpirit. A feeling in the whole republic of the wrongs of the moſt obſcure citizens. An unconquerable elevation of ſoul in each citizen, ſpringing from a love of country, which could not quietly bear the indignities offered to her glory. It was this which ſo long defeated the arts of intriguing demagogues. It was an heroic valour derived from this ſacred feeling which, like the lightning of Heaven, kindling on the Grecian armour, blaſted and diſperſed the effeminate hordes of Xerxes; which triumphantly bore the Roman Eagle from the Weſtern Ocean to the ſhores of the Euxine and the Caſpian; from the burning ſands of Libya to the frozen glooms of Scythia. When this ſpirit expired, liberty alſo expired never more to revive. Thoſe once favoured ſtates contained only the empty traces of their former happineſs; phantoms which their orators endeavoured to call up from the grave of oblivion, in order to rouſe a degenerate race. But in vain. Even their repentant tyrants and conquerors, who, while reſiſted by this virtue, found it ſo difficult to rob them of their freedom, were unable to reſtore it. Sylla yielded to Rome her rights, and ſhe ſurrendered them to a ſucceſſion of tyrants. Rome publicly proclaimed liberty to Greece whom ſhe had enſlaved, but found her incapable of receiving it. Greece and Rome finally fell a prey to Barbarians. The veſtiges of their former glory lie half concealed beneath the rubbiſh of ages. The lonely traveller, amidſt waſtes and mouldering ruins, beholds them with ſolemn awe. They preſent a melancholy picture at which the moraliſt heaves a ſigh, and the patriot turns with apprehenſion to his native land."

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers, at a diſſolution of a Co-partnerſhip in the year 1794, were and ſtill are poſſeſſed of the ſeveral tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to ſell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouſe, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the ſale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is ſold: it being the intention of the parties to cloſe their accounts, there will be no delay of the ſale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal inſtalments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land itſelf will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the three inſtalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land on the North Fork of the ſaid Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodſon;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Thoſe lands are generally in their native ſtate—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements inconſiderable. The land may be claſſed in general as good farming land, with a ſufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increaſing in demand and price. The tranſportation to Richmond is eaſy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the moſt diſtant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, and wiſh to view the lands, will obtain a ſuitable guide for the purpoſe, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchaſers be deſirous of a diviſion of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the ſales are to be paid to *David Roſs*.

David Roſs.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdſ.

NOTICE.
In the caſe of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THOSE creditors who have proved their debts, under a commiſſion of Bankrupt, awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt William Sharp, of the town of Peterſburg, *merchant*, are deſired to meet the aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, on Friday the 2d day of July next enſuing, at nine of the clock of the forenoon of ſaid day, at the office of the *underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town aforeſaid, to aſſent to or diſſent from the ſaid aſſignees, commencing, proſecuting or defending, any ſuit or ſuits at law or in equity, for recovery of any part of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; or to the compounding, ſubmiting to arbitration, or otherwiſe agreeing, any matter or thing relating thereto.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, June 22, 1802. } tdm.

NOTICE.
In the caſe of William Sharp,
BANKRUPT.

THE commiſſioners under a commiſſion of bankrupt, awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Sharp, of the town of Peterſburg, *merchant*, intend to meet at the office of the *underſigned*, lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, in the town aforeſaid, on Saturday the 3d day of July next, at twelve, meridian. Thoſe creditors who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, and with thoſe who have proved their debts, are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate of final diſcharge.

Conrade Webb,
Solicitor to the Commiſſion.

Commiſſioner's Office, Peterſburg, June 22, 1802. } *tdm.*

A GOOD
Bar Keeper

Wanted at the Hay-Market Garden, to whom liberal wages will be given.
Richmond, June 25, 1802.

Monſieur Durieux,

Reſpectfully notifies the citizens of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that he has returned to Richmond with intention to exhibit another

Fire-work,

In the Hay-Market Garden;

WHICH from the exertions he is making to render very elegant, he flatters himſelf cannot fail to pleaſe. The evening of the exhibition and other particulars will be expreſſed in bills of the day.

Hay-Market, June 25, 1802.

Public Sale.

Will be ſold at public auction, before the major part of the commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of Bankruptcy awarded and iſſued againſt Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, of the city of Richmond, merchants, under the firm of Wight & Harris, on Tourſday the firſt day of July next, at the ſtore lately occupied by ſaid Wight & Harris,

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Merchandize,

CONSISTING OF

MEN's, Women's, Miſſes, and Boys' fine and coarſe Shoes; Soap, Raiſons, and Leather, &c. &c. &c.—And alſo, a likely Negro Man named Billy, and the time of a Negro Boy, Chapman, who has between ſeven and eight years to ſerve. And on the ſame day at the Tobacco Manufactory, a variety of Tools for the manufacturing of Tobacco, among which are ten fine large Screws and Preſſes, in good order, a cutting and ſpinning Machine, 203 large empty Kegs, 149 ditto ſmall, together with every neceſſary article for carrying on the buſineſs: one bed and furniture, 770 lbs. Bacon, one hhd. country Wine, one pair of large Scales, Weights and Beam, 10,000 Cypreſs Shingles, 15 kegs of manufactured Tobacco, and a few hhds. of Stems; together with a number of very valuable articles. *Conditions of ſale*—for all ſums under fifty dollars, Caſh; from fifty to one hundred, three months; and all ſums above one hundred, ſix months credit—the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, reſiding in Richmond or Manchester.

And on Friday the 2d day of July, that well known four ſtory BRICK TENEMENT, on the main ſtreet near the corner of the ſtreet leading to the Capitol, being the lower tenement of Harris's large brick building (reſerving to Mary Harris her intereſt during her life)—Alſo one thouſand three hundred and twenty ſix acres of LAND, in the ſtate of Kentucky, located, ſurveyed, and patented in the name of James Harris; lying on the north ſide of Green River and about 8 miles from the town of Vienna. This land was allotted to Benjamin Harris, on the diviſion of his father's eſtate, at three ſhillings per acre; but ſhould the title prove not to be a good one, the other legaters are to pay unto Benjamin Harris their proportions at the rate of three ſhillings per acre. The above is the ſeparate property of Benjamin Harris. *Conditions of ſale*—one third in Caſh, one third at ſix months, and one third at twelve months credit, with ſecurity on the property for the two laſt payments. For further particulars enquire of *Robert Brooke*, or of

Aſher Marx,
Richard Denny,
George Marx, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, June 24th, 1802.

A different mode of planning Mills,

AS FOLLOWETH—THAT IS TO SAY:

SUPPOSE a mill is plan'd to make one hundred barrels of flour in 24 hours, my plan will then be, with half the running gear, that will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, and take much leſs water, eaſier for the miller, and leſs expence to the proprietor. Alſo a new mode of manufacturing wheat—I will venture to ſay from four buſhels and one peck to four buſhels and a half of good merchantable wheat, I will make a barrel of fine or ſuperfine flour, after my plan. This plan will contain flour rubbers and flour fans, which will cool the flour in the month of Auguſt as well as in the month of January.

I will alſo undertake to put Burrs in order, according to the ſtrength of the water, the quality of the Burrs, and the proportion of the pit gear. Alſo the quality of the bolting cloths. Without that there can be nothing done.

I am now at leiſure to put any gentleman's mill in order—And will alſo give ſuch inſtructions to the miller that he can with the ſmalleſt attention by following my plan keep her in compleat order. I ſhall not point out every particular at this time; but ſhould any gentleman think proper to employ me, I will give them a full ſtatement of my plan. I am now living at Mr. Henry Skipwith's mill, in Cumberland county, near the courthouſe. By conveying letters to Ford's Poſt Office near Cumberland courthouſe, they will immediately come to hand, and the greateſt attention paid them. I flatter myſelf I am well recommended by the Inſpector in our port, Peterſburg; alſo by the firſt flour merchants in Virginia, to whom I rendered a part of my ſervices. I ſerved my time near Philadelphia, in Cheſter county, Pennſylvania.

GEORGE JEFFRIES.

Cumberland, 25th June, 1802.

Foreign Articles,

VIA NEW-YORK.

From a late London Paper.

THE ARMY.

In consequence of an alteration in the Articles of War, a letter has been sent to the Commanding Officers of the several regiments and corps of the line, militia and fencibles, inclosing a copy of the new Act, directing that Regimental Courts Martial may be held by the appointment of the Colonels or Commanding Officers, of Corps, without any special warrant from the King, or other authority, than that of the articles of War; and farther, that Garrisons and Detachment Courts Martial shall be held and proceed in the nature of Regimental Courts Martial, &c.

Report anticipates a return of the old Ministers to power immediately after the new Parliament shall have been seated in the House, the intended Members of which, say the Opposition Papers, are in the taining for the occasion.

The state and magnificence displayed by Marquis Wellesly in the Government for our Eastern Empire, exceeds any thing known in Europe. Even when he goes out an airing on horseback, his Excellency is accompanied by twelve troopers besides his aid-de camp. In the late excursion which he made to visit some of the possessions in the interior, his train was very splendid. The expence for boat hire for the transport of his suite, his guards &c. amounted, we are positively assured, to 12000ll. sterling a month.

Some new arrangements are in contemplation for Settlement at New South Wales. The Corps at present there is to be reduced and their place, it is supposed, will be supplied by a detachment of Marines, which is to be regularly relieved at stated periods.

The National Institute of France has voted a prize to Citizen Lalande, the celebrated astronomer, for his memoir on the discovery of a ninth planet.

Astonishing Coincidence! M. de Boisgelin, late Archbishop of Aix, who is to preach before the First Consul on Easter Sunday, is the same Prelate who, when Louss XVI. was crowned at Rheims, delivered a discourse analogous to the solemnity!

The Bull for the diocesan division of France says, "The First Consul shall nominate to the several Sees, within three months from the publication of our apostolic letters, fit and worthy men to fill them, and we have promised to give them canonical institution before the expiration of that time." It then takes notice of the Archbishops and Bishops who have refused or delayed to give in their resignations. Such persons are interdicted from the exercise of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and their several churches and dioceses are declared free and open, as modified under the new regime. This document is also remarkable for the explanation which it gives of the powers vested in the Legate, *a Lotere*, He is enable to carry the new plan into effect, in as full and ample a manner as his Holiness in person. For the greater celerity the usual form of previous communication with the See of Rome is dispensed with, and nothing more is required than that he shall transmit to his Holiness copies of all Ecclesiastical Acts done and confirmed by him in pursuance of his authority. He is not like some Legate *a latere* of former times, armed with authority to interdict kingdoms, and absolve subjects from their allegiance. All authority of this kind is extinguished, and for carrying the new trade into effect, his powers are free from all papal controul. He can, however, only act when, where, and in such manner, as the First Consul pleases, and as such, is a mere instrument in his hands for extending and confirming his power by the influence of religion.

BOSTON, June 15.

At the first meeting of the Boston Subscribers to the *Nrtional Monument to* WASHINGTON, the following calculations were exhibited, viz.

Of above 5 millions of people of the United States, not more than one million will, from a variety of causes, be enabled to subscribe. Therefore, the inhabitants of the principal cities may be admitted to do more than their comparitive duty, if averaged for the whole. One fifth of a dollar from a million of people would give 200,000 dollars. At this rate, five thousand dollars will be as much as the town of Boston can be admitted to pay on equal principles, for the National Monument, and University, unless a large sum in toto should be wanted for both purposes.

The following is the substance of a resolution passed at the above meeting:

Resolved—whenever the Inhabitants of Boston, shall have paid their quota of this United States subscription, their zeal must be checked, on a principle of equalization of honor. The chairman of the Boston committee shall, then for the first time, request in the name of the people, the acceptance of the principal Trustees of the highly honoroble trust to be reposed in them; and that at the final close of this general subscription plan, the names of all the subscribers shall be published alphabetically by States, that in future there may be no trace of a local origin of the Monument in the publications, which are principally intended as a desirable check for the honor of those who by appointment may be engaged in the duty of the collection. This book to be prefaced with the Miniature and Valedictory of Washington, and closed with a delineation of the Monument of the Love of the People of the United States for his Immortal Memory. Colonel William Scolly was requested to continue in his office as auditor, to compare the monies received in bank with the entries on the subscription book, which still remains open for public inspection.

BALTIMORE, June 22.

The following letter and proclamation were last evening received at Bryden's Coffee House, from a French gentleman lying off the Fort, at quarantine, which has been translated for the Telegraphe.

At the Fort of Baltimore,
21st June, 1802.

There is an avenging God who punishes perfidy.

The traitor, the cunning villain, is at length in irons.—Toussaint has been arrested at Georges plantation, of Gonaives district, the seventh of this month, as well as his captain, guides, and seven companions of his crimes, by an officer named Ferrary, and five of his brave soldiers—all resistance became vain, they were seized, bound hand and foot, mounted upon horses and conducted to Gonaives, where they were instantly embarked on board the *Creole* frigate. The correspondence of this villain has been discovered; he meditated new crimes. They were principally directed against the gen. in chief Le Clerc, his family and body guard. Fontine his aid de camp, arrested same day at the cape, and imprisoned, was charged with furnishing him details, and preparing a new conspiracy. The chief sylla is actively engaged in counteracting his schemes; a supplies of all species of military stores, particularly gun-powder packed in flour barrels, were promised him by some persons of the United States, and which he was assured of receiving by some trusty associates. What a bloody enterprize! we may indeed exclaim with the poet—

"Quid non mortalia pectora cogis auri "sacra fames."

Inn x the proclamation, signed by the general in chief, of an event so interesting to the human race, and the future prosperity of St. Domingo. It is impossible to describe the joy which this publication has produced amongst all the innabitants of the Cape.

In the evening all the city was voluntarily illuminated without public orders, and effigies representing this hypocritical brigand, were burnt by the negroes in different places,

I am with respect, &c.

Fs. LESTART,
Merchant and planter of St. Domingo.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

ARMY OF St. DOMINGO.

The gen. in chief to the citizens of St. Domingo.

General Toussaint not being contented with enjoying the amnesty which had been granted him, attempted again to kindle the flames of civil war.

I have thought proper to cause him to be arrested. The proofs of his bad conduct since the amnesty, shall be extensively published.

This measure which insures tranquility to the colony should by no means alarm those who have laid down their arms, and shall have submitted with good faith to the republic.

At head quarters of the Cape, the 20th Prairial—10th year of the republic.

(Signed) LE CLERC.

At the Cape, at the office of P. Rouz, printer to the government, Place d'Armes.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 23.

We understand that a communication has been made to our government by Mr. Pichon, general commercial agent of the French Republic, in relation to the recent events of St. Domingo, from which it appears, that in consequence of the representations from our government, he had exerted his interposition, in the strongest manner, respecting the treatment experienced by Messieurs Rodgers and Davidson, and has rectified certain erroneous accounts which had excited unfavorable sentiments towards them.

Accompanying the communication is, we learn, the copy of a letter received by Mr. Pichon from the quarter master general of the army of St. Domingo, written in obedience to the instructions of general Leclerc.

The letter states that owing to the convulsions attendant on the arrival of the French forces in the island, the rights of commerce have unavoidaly suffered. The apprehension respecting a future supply of provisions, occasioned by the conflagration of the Cape, induced the necessity of directing their attention to the American shipping; and the dread of their falling into the hands of the enemy produced a general embargo throughout the colony. Though this measure may have operated harshly on the general interests of trade, the individuals could not complain of their personal treatment. The requisitions for articles to supply the army were not made till the rates were fixed according to the prices of the place,

The prices were fixed at 12 dollars for the barrel of flour, 24 dols. for the barrel of lard, and 15 dols. for the barrel of beef—one quarter payable in cash, and three quarters in bills on France. These prices are stated to have been higher than those antecedent to the arrival of the French forces, and higher than could have been expected to have been received from the inhabitants under the dreadful circumstances attending the conflagration. As soon as the army had secured itself in the possession of the most important positions, and had restored tranquility to the inhabitants, the general in chief had nothing more at heart than to replace commerce in all its privileges, and to afford it special protection. The embargo was raised at the same time through the whole extent of the island; the ports of Santo Domingo, Aux Cayes, Porte Republican and the Cape were opened to all foreign vessels; and the administration employed itself in settling the accounts of the Americans, and more than a month since it had liquidated all its expences.

The quarter master general states that owing to the arrangements of the administration the facilities of intercourse with the merchants of the United States are greatly extended; whatever is purchased for the army is paid for half in cash, and half in colonial produce or bills on France.—The greatest liberty is given to consignees in the disposition of their cargoes; and the highest confidence is reposed in the administration; which confidence, the quarter master general trusts will be felt in the United States, whereby the resources usually received by St. Domingo from the U. S. may be relied on.

It is stated that the payments of one fourth in cash and three fourths in bills of exchange were confined to the cape; in all the other ports the whole payments have been in cash; and in Port Republican they have been made to the amount of one million.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tds]

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1802.

Specific Appropriations.

The people have been told that the former *federal administrations* expended public money on objects for which no specific appropriation had been made by law—yet it has been acknowledged by all, and proved even by the committee of *accusation*, (generally styled committee of *investigation*) that all public monies were applied to public purposes; to the accomplishment of those great and general objects designated in the several appropriation laws. When ships were to be built, they purchased not only ground to build them upon, but proper timber and materials.—The expenditures incident to foreign relations were defrayed out of monies appropriated for that department—those sums which the necessary public demands required were never withholden.

Our fellow citizens are invited to compare the present with former administrations—view your navy yard in the city of Washington—the labourers discharged, armorers dismissed—ships, boats, and public property, of various descriptions, going to ruin. If you ask the reason, why this destruction is permitted—the answer will be—No *specific appropriation* of money, has been made (by congress) to purchase plank and hire workmen to save your ships of war from rotting; to pay men for improving your navy yards, or save your property from ruin and waste. If circumstances render an augmentation of your naval force necessary—NO MONEY—if picaroons and plunderers should infest your coast; your merchants must be robbed; a scarcity in those articles of life which they bring you is the consequence; hence the price is encreased perhaps an hundred per cent, and the people must be taxed, for the negligence of their government; you will ask again; why are we subjected to these evils? No money must be the answer.

Let it be understood, however, fellow citizens, that your treasury is not empty, the federalists by their judicious and economical measures, provided for all these exigencies—but Mr. Gallatin, who is the father of all *appropriation bills*, in his *specific* sagacity has thought proper to reduce the naval department to this extremity. Thousands must be lost, when the same might be saved by the expenditure of a few hundreds. You are requested fellow citizens—we mean *American* citizens, to view these things—your president has appointed a *Treasurer*—and your president is weak enough to believe, that the secretary of the whiskey insurrection, a factious foreigner, who has opposed the federal constitution, and the measures of government for twelve years, is the best financier, for the American Nation.

(*Wash. Federalist.*)

To the EDITOR of the EVENING POST.

SIR,

It has been remarked that a fool can ask more questions in an hour than a wise man could answer in a year: And I think it would take the labours of ten men to follow the Clintonians through the mire of calumny in which we find them almost daily. I had therefore thoughts of leaving them unnoticed any further, and resigning to the public the office to decide, whether Mr. Burr could be suspected of *sneaking* into company by any one acquainted with his temper, habits and deportment. What I thought not worth doing they have done for me. The *sapient* slave of those haughty aristocrats in his paper of Friday last says—

"As 'Fair Play' has *wisely* abstained from canvassing the allegation that Mr. Burr *sneaked* into the company of the *federalists* at Washington, and as the fact may not be generally known among our subscribers, he will perhaps not be angry if we give a *narrative* of Mr. Burr's *sneakingness* on the occasion.

"On the 22d day of February last the *federal* members of the two houses of congress celebrated the birth day of the illustrious Washington. Whether this celebration was the spontaneous effusion of affectionate hearts for the venerable dead, or made a mere occasion for discharging a superfluity of *federal gall*, we shall not stop to enquire. The meeting was, however, a truly *federal* pandemonium; none were admitted to the rites of the Bacchalian orgies but such as held a most *sovereign* contempt for the *sovereignty* of the people. Mr. G. Morris, the champion of the band for "*saving the people* from their worst enemies," was president of the august council. Mr. Bayard the next great *saver of the people* from their *worst enemies*, was vice-president. Here the renowned toasts, which breathed *open* and *active* opposition to the general government, were drank. After dinner, some *gentle taps* were heard at the door. The waiter was desired to open it. Now, pause, reader, and imagine, if thou canst, who it was who was thus *supplicating* entrance into this high *federal* company? But we will not keep thee in anxious suspence: it was the Vice-President of the United States! His name was accordingly announced to the chairman, who requested Mr. Burr to walk in. An apology was made by the Vice-President, for the *unexpected* visit, and for what he hoped would not be deemed an *intrusion*, in that bland, and graceful, and *pliant* manner, for which he is every where admired. A suitable return was made by the chairman and Mr. Burr was desired to be seated."

The public will judge from the citizen's own paragraph whether this was *sneaking*. Another enemy, determined to censure col. Burr would perhaps call it *assurance*: but that would be breaking a bottle of vitrol on their own heads.

"The company were thunderstruck—They imagined that some invisible enchantress had touched them with her wand and lulled their senses. They could scarcely believe their own eyes. They had, privately, been given to understand that a reciprocity of identical sentiment animated the federalists and the vice-president: but they had thought that matters were not *sufficiently ripe* for this open and bold display.

"Pleasure was perched on the vice-president's brow; he manifested sensations of the most exquisite delight while in the company. He did not, however, continue in it long; but he begged permission to give them the following sentiment, and, after making his conge, left the company to ruminate upon it.

"*An union of all* HONEST men!"

Let us sum up the whole of the Citizen's confession of Clintonian faith. Col. Burr would be the best of all possible men, if he went hand in hand, through thick and thin, through mud and mire, with them; with them chousing and cajoling the state; cheating "*the deluded people with a show of liberty which yet they ne'er must taste of.*" But when startled at the ruinous projects of that band, he recoils and falls back into the honest tract; when he so far libels and mortifies them as to drink "*an union of all honest men*," he is the worst in the world. The spirit of the toast is transferred to his entrance into company. "I always thought that he was a *sneaking* fellow" says Peachum, when he hears that Filch is resolved to leave New-Gate and go to sea. When the Jeffersonians and Clintonians heard of Colonel Burr's leaving their gang, and drinking an "*union to all honest men*" they dive and quack and gabble like a flock of wild ducks at the report of a gun; and exclaim, "ah the *sneaking* dog—d—n his *sneaking* toast—I always thought him a *sneaking* fellow—nay he *sneaked* into company—' Thus malice doth make ideots of us all." Here is the key to all their hearts and all their language—here is the expositor for the whole code of delusion and dark conspiracy against the rights of mankind, practised by all the demagogues who from the reign of time have cheated the world.

FAIR PLAY.

☞ THE Proprietor of the *Hay Market Garden* having understood that it is in contemplation to elect a gentleman to deliver an Oration on the 4th of July, commemorative of that auspicious day, respectfully informs the Citizen that the Gates will be opened, and the use of the Amphitheatre, Galleries and Orchestra are offered for their accommodation, *gratis*, on that occasion, should they think proper to hold the meeting therein.

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master*,

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

Jomes & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a vessel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the vessels. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am satisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently since is elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mrs. Leath, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time with or at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouse, or secure him in any jail in this state and give me information so that I get him again the sum of fifty dollars.—I forewarn all masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state.

THOMAS LOGWOOD.

May 16, 1802. (6w)

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centreville by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p m.

29. From New Dublin by Fazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Sunday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New-Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m.—Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 9 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m & arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leave Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37. From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store, & Norton's store, to Person c h N. C. once in 2 weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m & arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 10 a m.

38. From Richmond c h to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 48 are to continue until the 31st March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1802.

District of Virginia, Richmond,
Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entituled, an act to amend the act entituled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the	courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the	18th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Betetourt county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Greensville county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Henry county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Isle O'Wight county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the	courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	December	next, at the	courthouse of King William county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Kanawa county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the	23d	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Monongalia county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of New Kent county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the	courthouse of Nottoway county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	December	next, at the	courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Nansemond county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Norfolk Borough.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Ohio county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Prince William county.
On Thursday	the	30th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the	15th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Prince George county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Pendleton county.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the	6th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Richmond county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Rockingham county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the	7th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Russell county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the	28th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the	6th	day of	January	next, at the	courthouse of Suffex county.
On Thursday	the	16th	day of	December	next, at the	courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the	13th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the	9th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the	27th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the	14th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Wythe county.
On Tuesday	the	21st	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the	20th	day of	do	next, at the	courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subjoined hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been assessed in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. AND *be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from *Thomas Crews*, residing in Lynchburg, and *Will. Long*, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN's Store.

Will. Long,
Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Norfolk Borough:
At a Hustings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs*, } In
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Defts.* } Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants Edward Goold Son o appear here on the 4th Monday & in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in he Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the courthouse of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teste,
Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

Wm. & J. H. Fousbee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling on Current Money.

The British ship ADVENTURE, now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.